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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/862,857	05/22/2001	Christopher J. Klein	ONE01 P-300	8374

7590 01/12/2005  
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EXAMINER

AU, SCOTT D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2635

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Applicati n No.

09/862,857

Applicant(s)

KLEIN ET AL.

Examin r

Scott Au

Art Unit

2635

-- Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on th cov r she t with the corr spondenc addr ss --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 21-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 7-12 and 23-27 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, and 21-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This communication is in response to applicant's response to an Amendment A, which is filed September 2, 2004.

An amendment A to the claims 1-12 and 21-27 have been entered and made of record in the Application of Klein et al. for a "System and Method for Remote Opening of Handicap Access Doors" filed May 22, 2001.

Claims 1-12 and 21-27 are pending.

Claims 13-20 are cancelled.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 21-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (US# 4,853,524).

Referring to claim 1, Yamaguchi et al. disclose a control system for remotely activating an automatically opening door (col. 1 lines 6-11) comprising:

a plurality of transmitters (1) (i.e. cards) held by different people, each transmitters transmits control signals (col. 5 lines 61-68);

a plurality of doors (col. 3 lines 55-60) and it is inherent that said doors being mounted in a building, each of said doors including an actuator (24) (i.e. equipment for actuating the door) (col. 8 lines 45-50) for automatically opening and closing said door and a receiver electrically coupled to said actuator for receiving control signals from said transmitters (1) (i.e. cards) and activating said actuator to open said door in response to the receipt of said control signals (col. 8 lines 45-55), wherein any one of said card may be used to open any of said doors upon their authorization (col. 8 lines 10-20 and 31-55). However, Yamaguchi et al. did not explicitly disclose the plurality of doors is mounted in different buildings.

One skilled in the art recognizes having the plurality of doors mounted in different buildings or having plurality of doors mounted within a building is based upon the size of a company or an organization. If a company or an organization with a large number of people would require more than one building which will allow the individual person to access through doors around the building complex.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (US# 4,853,524) as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Duhamel et al. (US# 5,541,585).

Referring to claim 2, Yamaguchi et al. disclose a control system of claim 1. However, Yamaguchi et al. did not explicitly disclose wherein the control signals transmitted from said transmitters are RF signals.

In the same field of endeavor of security system, Duhamel et al. disclose wherein the control signals transmitted from said transmitters are RF signals (col. 4 lines 35-37) to a fixed transceiver 16.

One of ordinary skill in the art understands that RF signals of Duhamel et al. is desirable in the communication system of Yamaguchi et al. because both Yamaguchi et al. and Duhamel suggest the individual with the authorized portable device could access to door entrances of a building. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include RF signals communication of Duhamel et al. in the security system of Yamaguchi et al. with the motivation for doing so would allow the individual with the authorized portable device to gain access to the security doors.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (US# 4,853,524) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Murray (US# 5,898,397).

Referring to claim 3, Yamaguchi et al. disclose a control system of claim 1. However, Yamaguchi et al. did not explicitly disclose wherein the control signals transmitted from said transmitters are rolling code signals.

In the same field of endeavor of signal type, Murray discloses wherein the control signals transmitted from said transmitters are rolling code signals (col. 9 lines 26-51; see Figure 11) is used in a remote keyless entry system.

One of ordinary skill in the art understands that rolling code signals of Murray is desirable in the security system of Yamaguchi et al. because Yamaguchi et al. suggest the individual with the authorized portable device could gain access to door entrances of a building (col. 2 line 63 to col. 3 line 2) and Murray suggest a home automation system (col. 1 lines 18-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include the control signals transmitted from said transmitters are rolling code signals disclosed by Murray into wireless access system of Yamaguchi et al. with the motivation for doing so would allow rolling code signals to access door system.

Referring to claim 4, Yamaguchi in view Murray disclose a control system of claim 3, Murray discloses wherein said rolling code control signals transmitted from said plurality of transmitters are encrypted and decrypted using a common predetermined manufacturer's key (col. 9 lines 26-51; see Figure 11).

Referring to claim 5, Yamaguchi et al. in view Murray disclose a control system of claim 4, Murray discloses wherein said common predetermined manufacturer's key is verified by the receiver using specified bits of a serial number as discrimination bits, the

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serial number being included in the rolling code signal transmitted from one of said transmitters (col. 9 lines 26-51; see Figure 11).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (US# 4,853,524) in view Murray (US# 5,898,397) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Farris et al. (US# 6,154,544).

Referring to claim 6, Yamaguchi et al. in view Murray disclose a control system of claim 3. However, Yamaguchi et al. in view Murray did not explicitly disclose wherein said rolling code signals transmitted from said plurality of transmitters each include a 32-bit serial number.

In the same field of endeavor of security system, Farris et al. disclose wherein said rolling code signals transmitted from said plurality of transmitters each include a 32-bit serial number (col. 3 lines 13-25) in order to produce an amplitude modulated encrypted signal.

One of ordinary skill in the art understands that 32 bit serial number of Farris et al. is desirable in the security system of Yamaguchi et al. in view Murray because Murray and Farris et al. both suggest a garage door security system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include said rolling code signals each include a 32-bit serial number disclosed by Farris et al. into remote access system of Yamaguchi et al. in view

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Murray with the motivation for doing so would allow a 32 bit size signal is used to access door system.

Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (US# 4,853,524) in view Bruwer (US# 6,166,650).

Referring to claim 21, Yamaguchi et al. disclose a secure system to allow multiple users (i.e. individual carrying cards 25a, 25b, 25c) to remotely open a plurality of electronically actuated doors in numerous locations, said system (col. 8 lines 20-55) comprising:

a plurality of transmitters (25a,25b,25c) (i.e. cards), said transmitters transmitting open door signals (col. 8 lines 31-40) and

a plurality of receivers (24) (i.e. equipments to actuated doors) in electrical communication with said plurality of electronically actuated doors to receive open door signals from said transmitters (25a,25b,25c) (i.e. cards) to initiate the opening of said doors in response to the receipt of said signals, each said receivers is inherent including at least one decoder microchip comprising a circuit in which second identification value is stored (col. 2 line 63 to col. 3 line 2 and col. 10 lines 17-21).

However, Yamaguchi et al. did not explicitly disclose an encoder microchip comprising a circuit in which in an identification value is stored, a circuit in which a counter value is stored, a logic circuit that changes the value of the counter value each



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time the transmitter is operated, and a non-linear encoding circuit to encode the counter value to generate a transmission value, and

a circuit in which the transmission value from an encoder microchip of a transmitter is received, a circuit in which the transmission value is decoded to generate a decoded counter value, and a circuit in which the second decoded counter value obtained from the previous transmission is stored.

In the same field of endeavor of access control system, Bruwer discloses an encoder microchip (10) (i.e. encoder circuit) comprising a circuit in which in an identification value is stored, a circuit in which a counter value is stored, a logic circuit that changes the value of the counter value each time the transmitter is operated, and a non-linear encoding circuit to encode the counter value to generate a transmission value, and

a circuit (12) (i.e. decoder) in which the transmission value from an encoder microchip of a transmitter is received, a circuit in which the transmission value is decoded to generate a decoded counter value, and a circuit in which the second decoded counter value obtained from the previous transmission is stored (col. 11 lines 15-43, col. 12 lines 7-65 and col. 19 line 33 to col. 20 line 54; see Figures 1-3) in order to access a security area.

One of ordinary skill in the art understands that control circuitry of Bruwer is desirable in the security system of Yamaguchi et al. because Yamaguchi et al. suggest suggest the individual with the authorized portable device can gain access to door entrances of a building (col. 2 line 63 to col. 3 line 2) and Bruwer suggests the security

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system is used in buildings, garage door and gate openers (col. 1 lines 23-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to include an encoder comprising a circuit in which in an identification value is stored, a circuit in which a counter value is stored, a logic circuit that changes the value of the counter value each time the transmitter is operated, and a non-linear encoding circuit to encode the counter value to generate a transmission value, and a circuit in which the transmission value from an encoder microchip of a transmitter is received, a circuit in which the transmission value is decoded to generate a decoded counter value, and a circuit in which the second decoded counter value obtained from the previous transmission is stored of system disclosed by Bruwer into wireless access system of Yamaguchi et al. with the motivation for doing so would allow a transmitter with the valid id is used to operate an access door system.

Referring to claim 22, Yamaguchi et al. in view of Bruwer disclose the system of claim 21, Bruwer further disclose wherein each receiver comprises a number of decoder microchips, said number of decoder microchips corresponding to the number of transmitters in the system (col.11 lines 29-43; see Figures 1-3).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 7-12 and 23-27 are allowed.

Referring to claim 7, the following is a statement of reasons for the indication of

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allowable subject matter: the prior art fail to suggest limitations that "said control circuit supplies the activation signal to the actuator when any received code control signal has a serial number and hopping code pair that does not correspond to serial number and hopping code pair previously stored in said table".

Referring to claim 23, the following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art fail to suggest limitations that "said control circuit is configured to supply an activation signal to open/close a door when any received open/close door signal has a serial number and hopping code pair that does not correspond to a serial number and hopping code pair previously stored in said table.

Regarding claims 8-12 and 24-27 are allowed because the claims are dependent upon claims 7 and 23.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Waggamon et al. (US# 6,049,289) disclose a remote control garage door system using rolling code.

Weston (US# 3,824,752) disclose multiple entrances to a parking garage.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott Au whose telephone number is (571) 272-3063.

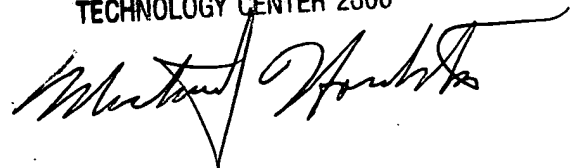
The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:30AM – 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik can be reached at (571) 272-3068. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)-872-3906.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-305-3900.

Scott Au

MICHAEL HORABIK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Horabik", is written over the printed name and title.